aspects of the matter and pass orders as soon as possible. He added, however, that he had no objection to take the resolution as having been passed unanimously.

Representations.

No. 1.—Giving a date of hearing for petitions presented in the Revenue Department as in the Judicial Department.

Mr. M. Rangaswamiengar *alias* Chokkam Iyengar, Magadi Rural

MR. RANGASWAMIENGAR brought to notice that there was considerable delay in the disposal of petitions presented in the Revenue Department whether there were takrars or not. In order to enable the parties to know what became of their petitions, he requested that officers competent to receive petitions must be asked to give a date of hearing within which they should get all necessary information, and on such dates, they should hear the parties and dispose of them.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER replied that a Circular Order would be issued to that effect to the extent possible.

No. 2.—Classification of certain wet lands as dry.

Mr. B. Venkatappa, Devanahalli Rural.

MR. VENKATAPPA prayed that assessment on lands uncultivated for non-supply of water or lying banjar for over 10 years or cultivated only with dry crops might be fixed at dry rates instead of wet, and that the Irrigation Cess should not be levied on lands irrigated by rain water or wells.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER said that if there should be any complaints in the matter, they might be submitted to him for inquiry.

THE DEWAN said that if wet assessment be levied on such lands, remission would certainly be given according to the rules.

No. 3.—Conversion of sub-taluks into pucca taluks.

Messrs. A. M. Venkatasamiah, Closepet Urban; and Veerasanjeeva Gowda, Closepet Rural.

MR. VEERASANJEEVA GOWDA represented that in accordance with the promise made by the Government about 10 years back that all the sub-taluks in the State would be converted into taluks, at least one or two sub-taluks might be converted into pucca taluks every year. He also prayed that the Closepet Sub-Taluk might be converted into a pucca taluk.

THE DEWAN said that the question of converting all the sub-taluks into taluks in a definite order was under the consideration of Government and that orders would be passed early.

No. 4.—Grant of concessions to " Sathada-Satani " community.

Mr. C. Parthasarthiah, Minority Interests.

MR. C. PARTHASARTHIAH represented that 98 per cent of the people belonging to 'Sathada-Satani' community were illiterate and that for the uplift of that community, Government lands might be given free of cost or for an upset price to the applicants from that community.

THE DEWAN said that it would be done as far as possible.

No. 5.—Modification of Rule 19 of the Land Revenue Rules.

Mr. Puttaveerabhadrappa, Madhugiri Rural.

MR. PUTTAVEERABHADRAPPA represented as follows:—

The G.O. No. R. 1595-603—L.R. 505-26-89, dated 2nd September 1927, does not meet the requirements of the raiyats. Every village has not got a quarry. It is necessary that the free removal for *bona-fide* domestic purposes should be allowed in any quarry whether situated in the village of the applicant or not.

THE DEWAN said that orders had already been issued in the matter.

No. 6.—Introduction of Records of Rights System.

Messrs. Pattabhirama Setty, Chiknaikannalli Urban; S. Lingappa, G. Kanchappa, Chiknaikanahalli Rural; B. Hanumanthe Gowda, Tumkur Rural; Kale Gowda, Turuvekere Rural; Nagarajaiah, Pavagada Rural.

Messrs. Chikkegowda Malvalli Rural; and Puttananjiah, Malvalli Urban.

MR. PATTABHIRAMA SETTY brought to notice that under the existing system, there might be 10 *shikmidars* for one survey number and the land could be sold for arrears of revenue due from them without the knowledge of the man, who was actually in the enjoyment of it. To prevent such a thing, he prayed that the system of Record of Rights might be introduced into all the districts.

MR. CHIKKE GOWDA also prayed that the Record of Rights Regulation might be introduced into the Mysore District also.

MR. MALLIAH said that the Government Order on the recommendations of the *hisse* Committee was not strictly

enforced, and if the Record of Rights could not be introduced into the whole State immediately, at least that order might be put in force.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER said that certain practical difficulties have been experienced in enforcing the order on *hisse* patties and the question whether the preliminary enquiries in respect of the introduction of the Record of Rights may be undertaken was being investigated.

MR. MALLIAH said that in that case, Record of Rights at least might be introduced early.

THE DEWAN said that for want of proper organisation, the Regulation could not be introduced in all the Districts. He added that the idea of Government was to do it as early as possible.

No. 13.—Introduction of Irrigation Bill.

Mr. C. Subba Rao, Chitaldurg Urban.

MR. SUBBA RAO represented that owing to scanty rainfall and silting up of tanks and other causes, the tanks did not receive sufficient supply of water during recent years. He also said that under most of the tanks, water was not economically used, while under others wet assessment was increased, although there was no water in the tank. With a view to regulate the supply of water to lands under the tanks, he prayed that the Irrigation Bill might be introduced in the State early.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER replied that Government had appointed a Committee for that purpose and that a Regulation suggested by them was under the consideration of Government.

No. 14.—Abolition of fees on salt pans.

Mr. B. Nanjundiah, Hosadurga Rural.

MESSRS. NANJUNDIAH, NAGAPPA CHETTY, and C. SUBBA RAO represented that even the small fee now imposed on salt pans was in the way of improvement of salt industry and that as the manufacture of earth salt in the State was in consequence decreasing, the fees levied on salt pans might be abolished and free licenses granted.

THE DEWAN said that the question of reducing the license fee now levied would be considered.

No. 16.—Appointments of Shikaries in Malnad for killing wild animals.

Messrs. Gojjanur Channappa Setty and B. Venkatagiriappa, Sagar Rural; B. Gopala Char and Thudaki Ramanna, Thirthahally Rural;

Nadig Bhaskara Rao, Sorab Rural; Suranigi Siddabasappa, Shikarpur Rural; Srinivasa Udupa, Nagar Rural; and A. S. Murigappa, Shimoga Rural.

MR. GOJJANUR CHANNAPPA SETTY represented as follows:—

Nowadays tigers and other wild animals in Malnad have increased and many poor raiyats are being put to much loss and hardship on account of the havoc caused by these wild animals to the cattle and crops. The Government have not afforded relief in this matter. So it is prayed that Shikaries may be appointed who should stay in every village or hobli headquarters for some time to destroy the wild animals.

THE CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS replied that it was not possible to appoint Shikaries as suggested, but that wherever there was any havoc from wild beasts, special arrangements to shoot them would be made.

No. 18.—Free use of timber standing on private holdings.

Messrs. Manjegowda, Mudigere Rural; and Rameswara Shastry, Sringeri Jahgir.

MR. MANJEGOWDA said that the payment of fees for the felling and use, at the discretion of the occupant, of timber of reserved kind standing on the occupied lands from time immemorial, worked as a hardship upon the owners thereof. He, therefore, prayed that the levy of fees be abolished to facilitate the free use of timber. He added that at present the Taluk authorities insisted on the payment of fees.

THE CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS said that except in certain Jodi villages, coffee estates on permanent assessment and kans, no fee was taken. If, on the other hand, malki had been reserved in the grant, fees would certainly be collected. Otherwise, no fees were levied. He added that if there was any hardships or illegal fees levied, they might be communicated to him for necessary action.

MR. SIDDALINGAPPA SETTY said that when the subject was discussed at the District Board meeting, the Deputy Commissioner did not give the same reply as was given in the Assembly by the Chief Conservator. He enquired whether the fee already taken wrongly by the Taluk authorities would be refunded to the parties.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that if the cases were brought to the notice of the Chief Conservator, he would call for a report from the Deputy Commissioner.

He, however, thought that the fees might have been levied with regard to some old cases where land was held on special terms about which needful enquiries would be made on receipt of specific complaints.

No. 22.—Abolition of Liquor shops in Jatras and Shandies.

Mr. A. M. Venkataswamiah, Closepet Urban.

MR. A. M. VENKATASWAMIAH represented that the practice of letting contractors set up arrack and toddy shops in Jatras and Shandies might be stopped, as the same caused annoyance to the public.

MR. SUBBANNA NAIK added that if the Chairmen of the Village Panchayets were given the power to fine surréptitious vending of liquors the number of shops would to a very great extent be decreased.

MR. RAZVI also agreed with the mover.

MR. N. G. SANJEEVIAH observed that the habit of drinking was increasing and that temporary licenses were issued to open shops during Jatras. He was of opinion that at least during the time of Jatras the arrack shops should be closed and the issuing of occasional licenses should also be stopped.

THE EXCISE COMMISSIONER said that the idea of Government was to reduce the habit of drinking by closing the shops especially during the time of Shandies and Jatras. In this connection, he drew the attention of the members to the provision under Section 42 (1) of the Sale Notification according to which no occasional licenses should be given; and if there was any such shop, the Deputy Commissioner had the power to transfer the same to a distance of one mile from the place of the Jatra.

Continuing the Excise Commissioner said that Section 35 of the Notification authorised the Deputy Commissioner to close or regulate the working of arrack shops during the festivals or shandy days. He added that some difficulties were found in administering the rules and if there were any inconveniences felt by the people, the same might be brought to the notice of the Deputy Commissioners.

MR. SANJEEVIAH brought to notice two instances that took place in Magadi and Bannirghatta, where competition was allowed to go up to a very high pitch during the time of the Jatra and no action was taken. Therefore, he was of opinion that the rules should be rigidly enforced.

MR. JATRA NAIK said that although the Representative Assembly had passed a resolution in favour of abolishing

the liquor shops, he was surprised to find that the Budget estimates had provided for an increased income from the Excise Department and that more shops were proposed to be opened. He thought that unless and until these shops were abolished, there would be no amelioration of the condition of the Depressed Classes worth the name. Liquor shops were a menace not only to the persons visiting them but to the society as a whole, as a drunken man would not hesitate to do anything. Therefore, he prayed that the drinking evil should be stamped out without the least delay.

MR. NANJAPPA thought that if all the date groves were released for cultivation, not only would the State revenues be enhanced but that the country as a whole would be materially benefited to a very great extent.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL doubted whether the surrender of date groves for agricultural purposes would result in any addition to the State revenues. In fact, it would be the other way about.

THE DEWAN, however, replied that the matter would be investigated.

At this stage, the Assembly rose for lunch and reassembled at 3-30 p.m.

No. 24.—Reduction of rates fixed for assessing income-tax on persons who are deemed not to have maintained accounts as required by the Department.

Mr. P. Subbarama Chetty, Mysore Chamber of Commerce.

MR. P. SUBBARAMA CHETTY represented that the scheduled rates fixed for assessing income-tax on persons who were deemed not to have maintained accounts as required by the department were arbitrary and in view of the narrow margin of profits earned by the mercantile community due to unhealthy competition and depression of trade, prayed that the rates be reduced.

He also pointed out that the Income-tax authorities were assessing the merchant class on two basis:—(1) turnover basis, and (2) on balance sheet. Whenever the department was not satisfied with the accounts, the practice was to assess the parties on the turn-over basis. In doing so they seemed to be guided by the schedule of rates prescribed by themselves quite arbitrarily. To illustrate his point, he mentioned the case of cloth business in which the schedule had fixed a profit of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and 9 per cent in the case of the cotton yarn. The speaker challenged the department to prove that so much profit had been earned

on cotton yarn anywhere in India ; and even as regards the cloth business, he explained that no margin had been allowed in the departmental calculation for the heavy shop rent paid by the merchants.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that the difficulty complained of could be obviated by maintaining proper accounts.

MR. SUBBARAMA CHETTY pointed out that that would involve every merchant having to employ an accounts clerk on Rs. 30 salary which most of them could not afford to do. He did not see why Government should distrust the accounts as maintained by merchants in their own way and insist on their adopting a system which they could not intelligently follow. He also pleaded for a revision of the scheduled rates, if need be, after the scrutiny of certain accounts in the various trades maintained in the method recognised by the department. He was afraid that the schedule was copied from the Madras Government and adopted without revision to suit the local conditions.

MR. SHAMPUR PAPANNA in supporting the representation said that the tendency of the department to suspect the bona fides of the accounts maintained by the parties was unwarranted. After the advent of this tax the retail merchants had become very careful in posting up the account books indicating the monthly closing and opening balances, etc. Still the authorities persisted in disbelieving them and in assessing them arbitrarily. He said that in some cases the levy had been disproportionately high.

Secondly, the parties were not allowed time for appeal and the tax was collected from them by means of coercive measures.

Referring to the history of the income-tax levy in this country, he said that it was borrowed from England, and that in so doing, none of the merits of the system had been copied here. He commended to the Government the policy of protection vigorously pursued in the Western countries to promote local industries and prayed that the accounts presented by the parties should be honoured unless there were good grounds to disbelieve them and that in any case an opportunity should be given to the party for explaining his position to the higher officers before finally acting on the confidential reports received from departmental officers.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said the only remedy for preventing the inconveniences urged was to furnish accounts showing the results of the business conducted after

taking into account stock at the beginning and end of the year. If proper accounts were not furnished there was no alternative left to the income-tax officer but to assess the profits of the concern according to his best judgment.

MR. SHAMPUR PAPANNA said that it would not always be possible to draw up balance sheets as that might betray the financial stability of the business.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that if that was not done, it was impossible for the assessing officer to find out profit or loss.

MR. P. SITARAMAIYA supported the statement that even when accounts were produced, parties were being taxed on the turn-over basis. As regards the schedule he said that the rates required to be overhauled.

THE DEWAN replied that the latter suggestion would be considered.

DHARMAPRAKASA D. BANUMAIYA complained that in calculating the profits, the department refused to deduct the losses incurred by the parties and cited his own personal case wherein no rebate had been allowed for certain bad debts he had to write off on account of the losses on shares held in certain defunct companies.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL explained that the case of business profits was different from that of personal incomes and no question of loss or bad debt would arise in the latter case.

No. 28.—Ayurvedic Vaidyasalas.

Mr. B. M. Dyave Gowda, Belur Rural.

MR. B. M. DYAVE GOWDA prayed that Ayurvedic Vaidyasalas be established in all hobli headquarters.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL explained that there were some 400 hoblis in the State and that it was not feasible to open dispensaries in all of them. He added that the extension of medical relief was a question of time and funds, and qualified men were also necessary to be in charge of such dispensaries.

THE DEWAN said that with a view to encourage Ayurveda, Government had started the Ayurvedic College and that they would do the needful as qualified people became available for employment.

No. 31.—Prohibition of lectures which are prejudicial to other religions.

Messrs. D. Yajaman Siddappa, Tumkur Urban ; Bhavikatte Chennabasappa and Abdul Nabi Khan, Tumkur Rural ; Kale Gowda, Turuvekere Rural; Soorappa, Sira Rural.

MR. SIDDAPPA brought to notice that in several places preachers, under the guise of religious teachers, were delivering lectures which were prejudicial to other religious creeds thus fomenting communal virus. He, therefore, suggested that in the interest of public safety such acts should be penalised.

He added that this representation was the outcome of the recent activities of a Mahomedan fanatic who had styled himself as Moulana Sidiq Deendar Channa Basveswar and was posing as an incarnation of Channabasavesvaraswami, the object of worship of the Lingayet community. The Lingayets naturally looked upon this person with suspicion and were convinced from the trend of his lectures that his ulterior motive was conversion.

MR. SIDDALINGA DEVARU condemned, in a vigorous speech, the mischievous propaganda carried on by this Mahomedan who posed himself as a Lingayet and pretended to be their saviour and requested the authorities to mete out condign punishment to him and set an example to other unscrupulous workers in the field.

MESSRS. B. S. PUTTUSWAMIAH and N. G. SANJEEVIAH said that the lectures of this man were certainly objectionable and that he should be immediately warned against continuing his propaganda work wounding the feelings of the Hindu community. They also mentioned that there was an attempt by him at converting a boy which was, however, averted by the timely intercession of the interested parties. They added that he had also written a book decrying the doctrines of the Hindu religion, which should not be tolerated in a Hindu State.

THE LEGAL REMEMBRANCER pointed out that the Criminal Procedure Code provided the necessary safeguards in such cases and that if the present one came within the purview of Section 153 A, the party might be prosecuted.

MR. S. N. M. RAZVI said that he was not convinced by the protests made by the Lingayet members in the matter, and that so far as he had seen his writings, he did not find any insult offered to any religion or saint, excepting his advice to the Muslims not to heed the move for the prevention of cow-slaughter. This latter, by itself, he said, could not be taken objection to. He did not believe that the activities of this person were very much different from those of Dr. Besant who was announcing one of her disciples to be an avatar of Lord Krishna.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the

situation was being watched and necessary action would be taken in time, if found necessary.

No. 35.—Trade Union Act.

Mr. Ramachandra Rao Scindia, Labour Interest.

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO SCINDIA requested that as the Trade Union Act was an important measure affecting the welfare of the labourers, the State should pass the necessary legislation therefor. He also mentioned that this Regulation had been passed in British India.

THE DEWAN explained that the Committee which was appointed in this connection during the previous year could not meet till now as its Chairman was otherwise busy and as soon as their report was received Government would give their due consideration to the question.

No. 40.—Introducing the system of writing out copies on copying sheets.

Mr. R. P. Rajanna, Goribidnur Rural.

MR. RAJANNA requested that the system of writing out copies on copying sheets as in vogue in Civil Courts be introduced in all the offices of the State as the parties were being inconvenienced for want of timely receipts of copies made on blank sheets of paper.

THE DEWAN said that it was not desirable.

No. 43.—Appointment of non-official committees to inspect hospitals.

Mr. B. Srinivasa Rao, Bowringpet Rural.

MR. B. SRINIVASA RAO represented that non-official gentlemen were appointed in Bangalore and Mysore Cities to inspect hospitals in those places with a view to ascertain whether the in-patients of the hospitals were taken proper care of by the hospital authorities. He prayed that similarly a committee of four non-official gentlemen be appointed in each of the district and taluk headquarters of the State.

THE DEWAN replied that to start with it would be done in the case of the district headquarter hospitals and that it would not be feasible in the case of dispensaries.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH, thought that such committees were more necessary in the case of the taluk dispensaries because, he said, that so far as the districts went, the District Officers would be on the spot, and the chances of irregularities therein were much less ; whereas in the case of taluks, the inspecting officers were going there only occasionally and there was no check exercised at other times.

In reply to the Dewan's hint that the non-officials were free to note down their criticisms about the dispensaries in the Visitors' Book kept for the purpose, Mr. Malliah pointed out that it was desirable to let the public have a voice in the management so long as those dispensaries were maintained by contributions from District Boards and Municipalities.

In reply to the Dewan's query, as to the functions of the proposed committee Mr. Malliah mentioned the following, *viz.*, to watch—

(1) whether the doctor attended the dispensary in time;

(2) whether he was attending on the patients properly;

(3) whether sufficient quantities of medicines were kept in stock, etc.

He said that the experiment might be tried in a few places and the same extended to other places after watching its effects.

THE DEWAN replied that the suggestion would be considered.

No. 47—Living quarters for the mill employees.

Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao Scindia, Labour Interest.

MR. RAMACHANDRA RAO SCINDIA said that there were more than 20,000 mill employees in Bangalore who were all living in hovels in the slum area. As the health of the labourer depended mainly upon his habitation, he requested that the mill owners be made to provide living quarters for all their employees.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENTS, said that the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company (otherwise known as the Maharaja Mills) were agreeable to construct a colony for this purpose and that steps were being taken to acquire a suitable site for them and to provide a good lay out. The Binny Mills also, he said, were prepared to undertake it as soon as the question of sites now under enquiry was settled. The Minerva Mills also seemed to favour the idea. Thus, he pointed out, action was being taken in the matter.

MR. S. VENKATESAIYA suggested that similar facilities should be created for the agricultural labour—specially that employed on coffee estates.

The suggestion was noted.

No. 54—Vice-Chancellor, Mysore University.

Messrs. B. S. Puttaswamy, T.-Narsipur Rural; and Dharmaprakasa D. Banumiah, Special Interest.

MR. B. S. PUTTASWAMY prayed that the post of Vice-Chancellor of the Mysore University be made honorary with an honorarium of Rs. 1,000 if necessary from 1st January 1929 on which date the extension given to Dr. Brajendranath Seal, Vice-Chancellor of the University, would expire. He added that at the time of sending up the representation, he was not aware of the further extension of one year given to the present Vice-Chancellor. He quoted the opinion of the Sadler Committee to show that there was no need to appoint whole-time Vice-Chancellors. In his opinion, it was specially so in Mysore, where after giving effect to the re-organization scheme, there would not be much need for such a high paid officer, and that it would not be difficult to choose a local person on payment of an honorarium of Rs. 1,000 per mensem.

In answer to the Dewan's query whether he expected to secure a competent person on Rs. 1,000 a month, Dharmaprakasa D. Banumiah referred to Mr. K. Chandy, the retiring Member of Council.

The representation was noted.

No. 60.—Disbursement of pay to school masters in the malnad.

Mr. Manje Gowda, Mudigere Rural.

On behalf of the proposer, MR. BASAPPA SETTY prayed that the privilege of receiving the pay by postal money order be extended to the school masters who were beyond five miles of the taluk headquarters.

MR. NAGAPPA SETTY explained that the impoverished teachers had to waste a part of their salary every month on incidental expenditure connected with their journey to the taluk treasury and back to fetch their pay, and requested that they should be saved from it.

MR. S. VENKATESAIYA mentioned that in connection with the cess schools at Hassan, the District Board had agreed to meet the money order commission and that the same thing might be done by other District Boards.

THE DEWAN replied that a Committee consisting of the Revenue Commissioner and the Director of Public Instruction would be formed to investigate this question as well as the suggestion to hold the primary classes in the mornings and necessary action would be taken in due course.

No. 64.—Special Scholarships to Lambani students.

Mr. Jatra Naik, Minority Interest.

MR. JATRA NAIK requested that special scholarships

might be given to the Lambani students as only 668 out of a population of 5,000 of that community in the State were literate.

The request was noted.

No. 68.—Special assessment for hot weather supply.

(*a*) Messrs. M. Venkatakrishnaiya, C. Narasimhaiya, S. Krishnaswamy, Rao, P. S. Ramaswamiengar, T. S. Subba Rao, M. Ramaswamy, P. H. Chendrabhan Singh (Mysore District).

(*b*) Messrs. B. S. Puttaswamy, Dharmaprakasa D. Banumiah, M. C. Lingegowda, S. C. Malliah, H. C. Dasappa, Mahomed Sait, N. Siddalinga Devaru, N. Veeraraja Urs, Chikkalingegowda *alias* Thammaya Gowda, Patel Lingegowda, Sanganabasappa, K. N. Puttanna, Patel Subbannah, Gurukar Nanjappa, Chikkegowda, Kapanigowda, Chennappa (Mysore District).

MR. N. VEERARAJA URS submitted that the Government might be pleased to discontinue collecting extra assessment for manurial crop on all the river channel areas of the State, or if that was not possible, the special assessment of Re. 1-8-0 per acre might be recovered from persons who really made use of the supply and not indiscriminately.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, KRISHNARAJASAGARA, pointed out that this question had been brought up in the previous session as also in the Legislative Council, when it was discussed threadbare and a Committee was appointed thereon, and that as a result of the Committee's report, the assessment rate for the hot weather supply of water was reduced from Rs. 2 to Re. 1-8-0 per acre. The Committee was composed of both officials and non-officials who had carefully gone into the matter before sending up their recommendation which was sanctioned by Government *in toto*. In regard to the observation that only those who raised the sugarcane crop and a second crop in the same year were using the water in the dry weather, he said that it was not possible to find out along a length of more than 150 miles who all used it and who did not; that besides, the Committee were of the opinion that failure of rains having become more frequent, most people were bound to make use of the water supply and that it should be provided for in the hot weather and that it should not be diverted for any other purpose. He also explained that if the same quantity of water were used elsewhere, 8,000 acres could be cultivated yielding a revenue of about Rs. 80,000 to Government and that if the collection of this assessment was discontinued as proposed, Government would be foregoing a legitimate revenue.

He also drew the attention of the House to the fact that more than Rs. 2¼ crores had been invested on the Krishnarajasagara scheme from the general revenues of the State, though the work itself was benefiting only a part of the State; and that when a special area had an additional advantage, there was no reason why Government should be required to forego a legitimate source of revenue which would go to benefit the entire State.

THE DEWAN said there was no reason to alter the existing practice.

At the request of the members, THE DEWAN called upon the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to explain the position regarding the question of establishing a Coffee Bank.

THE REGISTRAR OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES explained that the object of devising ways and means of financing the small coffee industry, a sub-committee had been appointed by the Standing Committee of the Economic Conference with Sir. K. P. Puttanna Chetty as Chairman and the Director of Industries and Commerce as the Secretary. The other Committee members were: the Director of Agriculture, the Manager of the Mysore Bank and himself. From the information collected by the Secretary, it was ascertained that Rs. 2 crores were being borrowed by the smaller planters annually from outside Mysore. He thought that it was high time that the economic condition of the Indian coffee planter was improved. While the European planter was realising 10 maunds of coffee per acre, the Indian got only 2½ maunds even though the fertility of the soil was the same in both cases. He explained that this was due to the fact that owing to the impoverished condition of the latter, he could not spend money on good and adequate quantity of manure.

He added that in this connection a big meeting was organised in Chickmagalur under the chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner which was largely attended by big coffee planters; that the offer of the Mysore Bank to make available about Rs. 8 lakhs for being advanced to the coffee planters as loans was not accepted as the Bank was demanding collateral security in addition to the land security and that the coffee planters were better accommodated by merchants from Mangalore. Thereupon, the meeting resolved to float a Coffee Bank with a working capital of Rs. 5 lakhs half of it

being collected from the people and the other half from Government. A Managing Committee consisting of big planters like Messrs. Nagappa Setty, Mallegowda, Kalasegowda and Javali Ganesha Rao was formed, each one promising to take 500 shares of Rs. 25 each. As these members were very enthusiastic about starting the Bank early, he requested both the people and the Government to co-operate with them in their efforts to organise the Bank.

MR. NAGAPPA SETTY requested Government to extend their patronage to the scheme just as they did in the case of the Mysore Bank.

In reply to Mr. Dasappa's query about the nature of the security to be taken from the debtors, Mr. Nagappa Setty said that the coffee crop itself would be taken, and added that necessary safeguards would be provided by the Directors when working out the details and that the scheme should be approved by the House.

MR. S. VENKATESIAH explained that the proposed Bank would not advance loans in any lumpsum to clear old debts, but only for the current expenses and even that would be recovered from the next crop. He also thought that both property and collateral securities should be insisted upon. He understood that only the bigger mechants were able to command credit from Mangalore and that the case of the smaller landholders was miserable.

The matter was talked out.

At this stage, the Adjournment Motion *re.* the levy of water rate under the Vani Vilas Sagara was taken up.

MR. B. LINGE GOWDA, in moving the above, explained that this reservoir was constructed purely as a protective work and that successive Dewans had no idea of augmenting the revenues of the State from the income derived from the area, as was evident from the speeches then made. In consideration of the grant of certain concessions to the raiyats under the block system of irrigation and of the assured supply of water for raising at least 2 crops in the year, the water rate had been enhanced from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 per acre during Sir Banerji's Dewanship. But after continued representations of the raiyats, it was reduced in December 1925 to Rs. 6-8-0 per acre. At that time, it was believed that there would be a perennial supply of water. But as a matter of fact, there was only 3 to 4 feet of water in the reservoir, with the result that most of the lands did not get water supply during the past two years. Though

there was a thorough failure of crops, no remissions were sanctioned either during 1926-27 or 1927-28, excepting a reduction of one rupee in the water rate sanctioned for the previous year.

He recapitulated the representation made to the Dewan during his tour in December last, and explained the handicaps to which the raiyats were subjected for want of manure, labour and easy communication in the whole area and how owing to the scanty rainfall and sparse population, there was no scope for private enterprise. He added that even though all these troubles had been known to Government, they were not sympathetic enough to reduce substantially the assessment even temporarily, but had resorted to coercive measures by issuing notice for auctioning the lands. He also referred the Government to the views expressed by Mr. Rice that only dry assessment could be levied in this barren tract.

In these circumstances, he prayed that the water rate might be reduced to Rs. 2 or Rs. 2-8-0 per acre.

MR. RAMADOSS, in tracing the early history of the project, pointed out that originally the people were given darkhast free of cost, in addition to the supply of water and that a nominal rate of assessment was levied after half a dozen years; that at that time, they had promised to exempt the Honge and Cocoanut crops from taxation for a period of 8 years and then levy one-eighth rates, and that this promise was not fulfilled by Government. Even though the provisions of the Survey Manual laid down that the rates of assessment should be based on the value of the land and its yielding capacity, he regretted that that rule was not adhered to but that an upset rate of Rs. 8 per acre was imposed.

THE DEWAN, interrupting the speaker, said that the question of giving temporary relief would be considered.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER explained that the Superintending Engineer and himself had inspected the works by camping for three days in the area and had recommended to Government the grant of certain concessions in cases where full crop had not been raised.

As regards the facilities for the Honge and cocoanut tree cultivation, he said that the question of giving financial help to the raiyats was engaging his attention, and that in the meanwhile, he had ordered that the collection of the water rates should be postponed till the end of June 1928 and that in no case more than Rs. 5-8-0 per acre should be levied. He also promised to afford the necessary relief if

specific cases of coercive action taken in individual cases were brought to his notice. As regards the cultivation of cocoanut trees, he added that the original concessions applied only to areas which did not come under the block system but this restriction will now be withdrawn. He was of opinion that the cocoanut cultivation should be extended to at least 5,000 acres in the atchkat and that after orders were passed by Government on the detailed report submitted by him the raiyats would be given the required concessions.

MR JATRA NAIK, in representing the sorry plight to which the cultivators in the area had been reduced, said that if the Government hesitated to go to the rescue of the poor people, matters would grow from bad to worse. He apprehended that Government stood to lose even the little revenue they were realising.

THE DEWAN replied that Government would view the representation with sympathy.

In the light of the above assurance, the mover withdrew his motion.

DEWAN'S CONCLUDING REMARKS.

GENTLEMEN,—In closing this Session of the Representative Assembly, I should like to make a few observations in reply to some of the many criticisms and suggestions that have been made in the course of the discussions. I am sorry to find that there are still gentlemen in the House who seem to think that if we did not take the 10 lakhs from the Irrigation Reserves there would be a corresponding deficit in next year's budget. As we tried to explain to them during the discussions, if this money was not available we should have been obliged to reduce the grant of Rs. 14 lakhs now provided in the Budget by 10 lakhs, unless we were prepared to curtail expenditure on some other items and utilise it for this purpose. Further, may I ask whether they wish that the Irrigation Funds should be kept intact in the Treasury, or whether they would rather not see them utilised for the purpose for which they are intended, namely, the improvement and restoration of tanks? The question is a simple one and to my mind admits of only one answer.

Criticism has been levelled against Government in regard to expenditure on establishments, especially on salaries of superior officers. I shall give a few figures which should convince the House that this criticism is wholly unfounded.

When the total revenue was a little over a crore of rupees in 1881, the expenditure on establishments including the salaries of officers was about Rs. 41 lakhs. The present level of revenue and establishment charges is about Rs. 356 lakhs and Rs. 148 lakhs, respectively. The proportion of establishment charges to total revenue is about 41 per cent, which is almost the same as it was 48 years ago.

Let me take another set of figures for comparison. About ten years ago, the total revenue was Rs. 313 lakhs and the expenditure on salaries was about Rs. 26 lakhs and that on subordinate establishment Rs. 92 lakhs. According to the Budget of next year, the total expenditure on salaries is about half a lakh of rupees *less* than what it was at the beginning of the decade, while the expenditure on subordinate staff has increased by about Rs. 23 lakhs. Speaking generally, the salaries of most of the high officers of the State, not excluding the Dewan, stand at no higher figure than they did 45 years ago when the revenues of the State were less than a third of what they are to-day and the purchasing power of the rupee was nearly three times as much. I hope you will not misunderstand me if I express the view that economy in salaries is an un-economical policy.

Emphasis was rightly laid in the course of the discussions on the importance of primary education, improvement of villages, and the need for more and better communications. Let me assure the House, especially those members of it coming from the outlying parts of the State, that Government are in entire agreement with all that they said about these questions.

It is not often realised that a considerable and increasing proportion of our revenues is being set apart for these and analogous objects. The allotment for primary education, including buildings, training institutions and scholarships, accounts for 4 per cent of our total revenue, while the total expenditure on all grades of education comes to 14 per cent. For medical relief and public health, the provision made for the budget year shows an increase of 10 per cent over that of the current, as I stated in my opening remarks. Besides, more than Rs. 70,000 has been set apart for medical buildings. Our expenditure on irrigation is about 4 per cent of our total expenditure and is appreciably higher than the corresponding proportion in British India.

As regards rural improvement and communications, it is scarcely to be expected that these could be financed solely

or even largely from State revenues. In relinquishing mohatarfa revenue and the proceeds of Local Fund General in favour of local bodies, it was hoped that these bodies would take up improvement work in right earnest. The Village Panchayets have already at their credit a sum of about 8 lakhs and a real beginning ought to be possible even with a limited grant from Government.

We all wish to see these services more amply provided for, but unhappily wishes cannot be translated in this hard world always and immediately into acts. One has to reconcile what is desirable with what is possible. You need, I hope, no assurance from me that every effort is being and will be made to do what you so greatly desire and what Government also desire very keenly.

Gentlemen, in adjourning the Assembly, I wish you all a happy return to your homes.

On behalf of the Assembly Messrs. M. C. LINGE GOWDA and S. N. M. RAZVI thanked the Dewan and the Members of Council for the patient hearing given by them to the members during the deliberations, and requested the Dewan to convey the loyal greetings of the House to His Highness the Maharaja on the successful termination of the Birthday festivities.

With three cheers to His Highness the Maharaja and to the Dewan, the session came to a close at 5-30 p.m.

B. NAGAPPA,

Ex-Officio Secreta y,
Representative Assembly.